

# **Times-Dispatch**

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

Business Office.....115 E. Main Street  
 Advertising Office.....1103 Hull Street  
 Telephone Bureau.....109 N. Sycamore Street  
 Lynchburg Bureau.....215 Eighth Street

BY MAIL. One Six Three One  
 POSTAGE PAID. Year. Mo. Nos. Mo.  
 Daily with Sunday.....\$4.00 \$2.00 11.50 .35  
 Daily without Sunday.....4.00 2.00 1.00 .35  
 Sunday edition only.....2.00 1.00 .10 .25  
 Weekly (Wednesday).....1.00 .50 .25 .10

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester and Petersburg.

One Week  
 Daily with Sunday.....11 cents  
 Daily without Sunday.....10 cents  
 Sunday only.....6 cents

Entered January 7, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1910.

## **THE LOCAL OPTION QUESTION.**

We believe wholly in the principle of local option in the settlement of political or economic questions affecting the conditions in this community. It is Democratic, it is wholesome, it ought to be effective. But, as we have been advised, while all things are lawful, all things are not expedient. Yesterday a number of ministers held an important conference here to discuss the question of holding an election on the liquor issue. There was much difference of opinion among them as to what course should be adopted, and after a debate, which was at times somewhat personal and animated, the subject was referred to a special committee to report at a meeting to be held next Tuesday upon the course to be pursued. The proposition that newspaper reporters be excluded from the meeting yesterday was vigorously resisted and overwhelmingly defeated, a large majority of the ministers taking part in the conference preferring to do their work out in the open instead of behind closed doors. This was a wise and temperate decision, as there is no newspaper in Richmond which will deny to the good men engaged in the work of temperance a square deal. We must assume that they are sincere in their purposes; but at the same time we must insist that the newspapers are also well disposed touching any matter of large importance to the community in which they are published.

It cannot be said that any one of the men at the meeting yesterday was associated with the liquor interests or influenced by any personal, or political, or business consideration in his vote upon the question submitted to the conference for action. Yet a large number of these present expressed reasonable doubt as to the expediency of organizing a local option campaign at this time, one of the ministers saying that we should not "go ahead of the public conscience," another that a local option election at this time would be a mistake, another that defeat would be overwhelming in Richmond if the temperance people were not prepared for the contest, another that "an election now would tend to strengthen the liquor forces," another that nothing would be accomplished without preparation, and still another contending that it is doubtful that the condition of the liquor traffic in Richmond could at present be improved by a local option election, the number of saloons here having been reduced by one-half in the last few years. The gratifying thing about the expression of these views was that no one in the meeting or out of the meeting could attribute any unworthy motive to those responsible for them. At least ten of the ministers present dissented frankly from the opinion of other equally serious minded men that a local option campaign should be organized at this time, and all of them were opposed to temperance. Really, the conference yesterday was the most dangerous of the temperance meetings held in this town to the liquor interests.

We do not think that the cause of true temperance has anything to gain by a local option election now. The thing is working itself out in a very encouraging way. We do not believe that prohibition will prohibit or ever has prohibited anywhere; but the cure for the unquestioned evils of the liquor traffic is to be found in the adoption of laws that can be enforced and in such regulation of the traffic as will keep it under good control.

## **THE POOR MAN'S ENGLAND.**

Old Horace Greeley's injunction to go West has become a proverb. It is nothing more. The West is about like the rest of the country and offers the young man little better chances of fortune and of fame than the long despised East. Of late, imitators of Greeley have been preaching a gospel of "go South," seeing in the blessed fields and sacred soil of the South the hope of the aspiring young man. There is a good deal of solid sense back of this view, because down here a man can certainly be a man, and a successful man, if he wants to be.

Already, however, certain leaders are preaching still another emigration. The young man who really wants to climb the ladder of fame and reach the heights of achievement should look neither West nor South, nor East to the granite soil and granite hearts of New England. He must look across the Ocean. England is really the place for the young man who would like to be a figure in the world. England is the place where labor brings success and ability always gains its reward. There, if anywhere, the laboring man is the prince, and there, if anywhere, the workman is the ruler. England, we are told, offers many shining examples of how the poor may hope to rise, of how the humble may be exalted. In the present Parlia-

ment there are more than 40 men, wielding a great influence and destined to a great future in the moulding of the Empire, who began their career as laborers. What they have done, others can do; the success and the glory and the honor which has come to them can come to any young man who will.

Then there is David Lloyd-George, the chancellor. Despite the hyphen in his name, he was a poor man and he remains the poor man's model. Born the son of a Welsh washerwoman, he owes no man anything, but reached his present position because England gives genius its opportunity. With him, as another shining model, stands John Burns, who had his sleeves rolled up, had soot on his face, worked as a steverdore and was a steverdore, until his ability put him on the road to the place he now holds.

This is fine. These men are models and ought to be models; but their success is no particular credit to England. In fact, they are what they are in spite of the English mind which fawns at a title and bows low before a Ducal coronet. The same men would do the same things here as in England; in Germany as here, anywhere as in Germany. Ability and not birth, genius and not station really make the man. No society can stop the man who wills to win.

## **THE WEST VIRGINIA "PLOT."**

The Wheeling Register smells a rat. It does not seem able to identify the rat or disposed to locate it, but it knows there is a rat somewhere in the debt case now pending. In vague, mysterious fashion, to change the figure, the Register sees a plot to "soak" West Virginia. Mr. Littlefield's report shows the plot. The recent West Virginia tax laws show it. The whole course of legislation in that State points to the same end. In fact, the plot the Register reaches this remarkable conclusion:

"The final confirmation of the suspicion that this State is the victim of a gigantic steal will come in the Supreme Court decision. If Mr. Littlefield's findings are accepted by the court and its ruling based upon its higher figures, proof enough has been presented that the contention is correct. There is no need of a play so gross as an attempt to pervert the court, which could hardly be successful. A skilful manipulation of the defense to the proper degree of feebleness could open the way to many possibilities."

We have no idea what the Register is driving at. If it has in mind some conspiracy between West Virginia politicians to give Virginia the verdict, we are neither surprised nor concerned; that would be a local fight with which Virginia would have absolutely nothing to do. If the politicians of our sister State want, for political reasons best known to themselves, to enforce the payment of the full debt due the former creditors of the old State, we shall not dispute their decision, so long, of course, as they do not attempt any fraud or deceit to which Virginia shall be in any sense a party.

There is just a chance that the Register and the people it represents think that Virginia is in the "plot," or, in fact, that Virginia's suit is the plot. The former of these suppositions is highly probable. How could it be otherwise? Has not Virginia always been on the best of terms with the Federal Government? Have we not trucked and fawned and met requisitions for troops? And have we not, over here in Old Virginia, always been the pet of every Federal administration because the vote of this Commonwealth was always in doubt? Of course we are in the plot, and the Federal administration is in it. The Supreme Court is certainly in it, for that body has dealt gently with Virginia since the old days of Cohens vs. Virginia. We are surprised that the Register had not discovered this plot before now and had not exposed the guilty parties to it.

If the suit brought by this State is of itself the "plot," we can soon relieve the Register's uncertainties by confessing the whole truth. Virginia wants her rights in this case—nothing more, nothing less. In other days this Commonwealth gave to West Virginia more than West Virginia gave to the treasury, and we now think West Virginia can afford to refund the balance due. We have no plot. We have no malice. The suit is a business matter, instituted to fix a doubtful question and to determine a right. We are willing to leave that right and that question to the Supreme Court, and promise not to discover a "plot" if the State lose.

## **BREAKFAST FOR THE BRIDE.**

The June crop of brides in Richmond promises to be the finest that has ever been known in this heavenly city, where people love each other because they can't help it, and eyes look love to eyes which speak again. The situation compels us to give this lay-out for a bridal breakfast, as it has been prescribed by the Fashion edition of George Harvey's multitudinous and multifarious, not to say nefarious, engagements:

Coincote of fruit.  
 Asparagus bisque.  
 Olives. Celery.  
 Creamed scallops. Watercress.  
 White fricassee of chicken. Mushrooms.  
 Potato roasts. French peas.  
 Timbale of rice. Green gages.  
 Mint sherbert.  
 Green-pepper salad. Cheese balls.  
 Pistachio mousses. Bride's cake.  
 Green-and-white crystallized fruits and bonbons.  
 Cafe noir.

Of course, that is a little rich for these days of high prices, and, excluding the fricassee chicken and the rice, there does not appear to be anything on the bill that would be worth any well-remembered bride's attention; but it shows what brides up North are expected to do, and in the land of breakfast foods and patented rodders it is probably the best that could be done. Only the other day the New York Sun was casting aspersions upon the

lives of the South (there hasn't been an Inn in the South since Alice Morse Earle rode in the stage-coaches of the Colonial period), and now we are told by a Yankee authority that the right thing for a bride's breakfast is green-pepper salad, cheese balls, and mushrooms under a compote of fruit. The crystallized fruit might be all right in the winter time, but not in the leafy month of June, when nobody in these parts really wants anything to eat because people here live at this time of the year just because they can't help it, and wouldn't if they could. Besides, slices of bacon with a streak of lean and a streak of fat, and big hominy, and sausages with an ancestry and beaten biscuits are worth all the water cresses and scallops and gages that could be assembled not only for the bride, but for the wedding company as well. What is needed on an occasion of this kind is not mint sherbert, but mint julep, and if it is made after the manner of the Westmoreland Club any bride could make out her breakfast on it without any trimmings whatsoever.

## **WOMEN AND THE BYRD LAW.**

The new features of the Byrd liquor law need not cause concern. Least of all need moralists be alarmed by that section which relates to the sale of intoxicants to women. The clause contains no joker. It is no great victory for the temperance folks, and no great triumph for the liquor interests. It is merely an honest attempt to meet an evil in a sensible, decent fashion and to control it, as far as it can be controlled, by law. The nature of the average Southern man revolts at the idea of a woman in a saloon. She has no business there. She has no right there. She cannot be a true woman and be there. Yet, as every man knows, under former laws, many bars were frequented by women. Aside from those who came cautiously to the side-doors and handed in their tin-pails or their pitchers, women frequently came to the bar and bought their pint or their quart of liquor. In many States, the laws permit them to use the bars as men do—to carouse and to dance, to make merry and to get drunk.

This is not possible under the new Byrd law, which is now in effect. No woman can be employed in a bar, and no woman can purchase liquor at a bar. She cannot come to the door and have others get the liquor for her. She cannot herself enter the bar and make the purchase. The evil practice is broken up altogether, to the good of society and to the salvation of many women.

The law does not prohibit the sale of liquor to women in hotel dining rooms, or in any other apartment, attached to a bar, other than in the bar itself. A woman, who has a room in a hotel, or a woman who lunches in the dining-room of a hotel, can be served with liquor. This is not all that might be desired. It leaves a loop-hole which may be used to foster "private dining rooms" and "French restaurants" but it is certainly a great step forward.

We hope for better things in the future, for the protection of those women who are not always able to protect themselves. We should like to see the law strict enough to forbid the possibilities of intoxication among women in restaurants or hotels, just as we should like to see the day when no man would be intoxicated. But we must move slowly towards that goal, making the best of women and women as they are.

## **"YOU BET" AND HIGH PRICES.**

Everybody is blaming everything and everybody else for high prices of late. The consumer blames the great greed of the producer; the producer blames the great appetite of the consumer. The independent blames the trust, and the trust blames the people. The wise ones blame the tariff, and the makers of the tariff blame those who do not appreciate a good thing when they see it. Almost everything we eat or do, or drink or say is blamed, directly or indirectly, for high prices.

Out in California they have found something to blame. That something is the You Bet Mining District. You Bet, it seems, is a relic of the old days of the forty-niners. It was a great stake when the prairie schooners were raising the dust in Utah, or crossing the mountains of Colorado, as they crept on to the Eldorado of the Sunset country. People had almost forgotten that You Bet ever produced any "pay dirt" until some miner went there a few years ago, and sunk a shaft. He kept at it month in, month out, until now he has decided he has made enough and is going to sell out. In calm but satisfied tones, he announces that his work at You Bet netted him \$204,000.

This has given the high price harpies their chance to scream. What is the use of working, they declare, and what is the use of toiling to make a living, when the old earth produces enough gold to make the money cheap and the provisions high. How is the poor man to make a living, when gold, gold is pouring in, not only from the South African fields and from the Klondyke region, but even from old, out-worn, and forgotten mines like You Bet. Unless the stream of gold ceases, the warty are crying, prices will be higher and still higher.

There is something of poetry about the You Bet diggings, but there is still more of truth about the story. Gold after all is only a measure of value. If the labor required to produce the gold is lessened, and if the gold is more abundant, the measure must be changed. The price of other staples, measured absolutely, may remain the same, but the price of the same staples, measured in cheap gold, will be higher. This, to be sure, is

poor consolation for the working man who sees wages increase once, while prices increase a dozen times; but it is probably the fact.

The worst part about the whole affair is that we have no relief. We cannot upset the whole gold theory; we cannot establish a new medium of exchange. We have to take prices as they are and accept gold as we can get it, whether it be high or low or in between.

## **SOME MARATHONS.**

One of the most things about the American people is that they carry a good thing too far. They get an idea, and they like it. They take it up, they push it, they carry it to the limit, and then stretch it a little farther. They make a new limit and pass that again and again. Before the idea is dropped it has become something very different from what it was when it was begun. The Marathon was such an idea. It was a good thing to have one Marathon, just to show the Greeks that American dry goods clerks could outrun all the successors of Pheidippides. It was not a bad idea to have a Marathon on this side of the Atlantic, to show our people how our athletes did the work in Athens or in London. But the idea did not stop here. Willy promoters had Marathons everywhere for everybody who could put one leg in front of the other. These races killed a number of men and broke the wind of many more, but they went on until they ceased to draw crowds or interest the public.

It appears now that they are getting up new Marathons. Out in California—on Sunday, of course—they had a Marathon dance. Seven couples entered the race to show all comers that as long as the music lasted they could last. Two of the seven couples broke down in the course of some six hours or so, but five others continued dancing until the police and the physicians decided they would kill themselves if they danced any longer. The physicians were doubtless right, and the police were certainly not wrong, though, to be sure, the dance must have been something awful if it was too much for the coast. If they had stopped the dance when it began the authorities would have shown better sense.

Of course, we are to have other Marathons. Now that we have begun them we do not know when to stop. While we are about it, however, we might as well have some Marathons that may be instructive as well as amusing, or both.

We have several Marathons in mind, which we are willing to start as soon as entries are offered. We would naturally prefer a Marathon for Presidential candidates, but that will be useless, because every one knows there is no use in having a race when a Certain Party is a sure winner. In lieu of this, we propose a talking Marathon for the members of Congress. We should like to have it established, once and for all, who is the longest-winded man in the House. Is it Chump Clarke himself? Is it the immortal Gaines? Is it some one yet unknown to fame? As soon as old Joe Cannon is disposed of, for good and for all, this contest should begin.

If this plan prove impracticable, we should like, for the public weal, to have a trust-busting Marathon. Who is the real, the genuine destroyer of illegal combinations in restraint of trade? Is it old Taft himself, or Wickersham? Is it the mighty One of America, so soon to resume his place as the Pilot of our Destinies? A philanthropic Marathon might also be a good idea, and a profitable one. Will Andy be outwitted by the new Founder? Will Morgan begin late and end in the lead? Will Mrs. Sage win the race by giving all and sighing for more to give?

If we must have Marathons, let us have these and save our legs and our wind.

## **WHAT THE PAPERS THINK.**

In the opinion of the Petersburg Index-Appeal, the longer a Democratic convention is deferred in Virginia "the greater will be the injury to the Democratic party."

"For the sake of the Democratic party," says the Index-Appeal, "let us all be glad that there isn't any other Bryan than William Jennings Bryan; but as long as he lives there will be no room for any other in the party. We have not the least doubt that he will be a candidate for President in 1912, or, what is worse, that he will dominate the party to its undoing."

Under the Owen bill, passed at the recent session of the Legislature, there is said to be a provision which will enable dealers in soft drinks to sell "pure apple cider," and some of our contemporaries think that this "puts the sale of alcoholic liquor right into any dry territory that may be desired, unless the bill stipulated against such sale." Such at any rate is the fear entertained by the Roanoke Evening World.

The Staunton Daily Leader thinks that "Democrats must not lay too much stress on the defeat of the Speaker in this particular instance." That's so. The Speaker is down and out; but the Republican party is still in the majority in Congress. Besides, what advantage will it be, when the Democrats obtain control in the next Congress, to have a Speaker who can't do some of the things Speaker Cannon has been doing—to us for the last seven years?

Pinchot has sailed for London in response to a cable dispatch from the Colonel that he would like to meet him there. The plot thickens. Ballinger ought to get away as soon as the in-

vestigation is over, and old Taft should begin to walk the chalk. The Colonel is coming back home.

The Texas Christian Commonwealth—though why a paper with such a name as that should be published in Texas we do not know—says that Mr. Colquitt has declined to enter into joint debates with Cone Johnson, who, it claims, has no match on the stump in Texas except the Hon. Joseph Weldon Bailey. In the circumstances, why did anybody ever think of running Colquitt against Johnson? Isn't it true that the man with the mouth is the man who wins these days?

According to the Saturday News, of Dobson, N. C., Andrew Jackson took the oath of office as a practicing attorney at Richmond on November 12, 1783, from which fact it would not be hard to prove that Andrew was a Virginian.

The Colonel is said to have given orders that his reception shall be wholly without excitement. When he was nominated for Vice-President at the convention in Philadelphia, it will be recollected that he attended the convention in slouch hat, khaki and boots and spurs, so that he might escape observation. But old Tom Platt caught sight of him and nominated him to kill him. He was the only man dressed that way at the convention, although, of course, he did not expect to attract attention. It is probably the same with the orders that there shall be nothing but a quiet time when he lands in New York. Everybody will turn out to see him, and he will not be able to resist the enthusiasm.

Does anybody happen to know exactly how Mr. Secretary Knox got out of the Nicaraguan situation?

The appropriation of \$250,000 for the improvement of the James River is a start in the right direction, and it ought to be the beginning of continuing appropriations until there shall be a deep ship channel from Richmond to the sea.

It is said that the woman suffragettes of Baltimore have determined to invade Richmond early next month, and we ought to receive them with open arms. Doubtless the women of Virginia would come nearer voting right than the men, but most amazing paradox, that is one of the reasons why they do not care for the suffrage, and why they should not have it.

A school has been opened in Boston for the purpose of teaching the girls of that town how to become ideal wives, mothers and home-makers. The first thing for them to do is to catch their husbands.

It is a little strange, and must be somewhat disappointing to the President that in his defense of the "downward tariff," "Old Pineapples," and "Old Molasses," and "Old Sassafras" have kept mum.

In a particularly able article, the current number of Harper's Bazar gives some excellent advice as to the correct position in standing which we commend to the attention of George Bailey, of the Houston Post, as follows: "Cheer up is the essential direction, and one might almost say the only one needed, since in lifting the chest the shoulders are at the same time thrown back and down and the abdomen drawn in; to swell the chest with a full, deep breath, and to hold the position, is the secret of the correct position." The point in this statement that ought to be of especial interest to the editor of the Texas paper is that which relates to the position of that part of his anatomy with which the diaphragm is intimately associated. He would appear to very much better advantage if he would keep it always "drawn in."

A beautiful old lady with snow-white hair said yesterday: "In Richmond there used to be so many pretty gardens, and now there are so few; the whole thing is changed. Bless her soul! The grass is just beginning to grow, and in a little time we shall have more beautiful gardens here than could possibly be found in any other town in this country, if not in the world. This is, in fact, the garden spot of the world—

"The roses nowhere bloom so white as in Virginia."

When they were bluffing about putting down Cannon, the "Czar," the Republicans were just wondering whom they would make Czar in his place.

It is a little hard, even on Roosevelt, to invite him to visit Denver before he gets back home. It is inhospitable to punish him this way.

Pittsburg was greatly disappointed because the alleged confession of former Councilman Klein, of that town, accused only sixty Councilmen of graft.

No celluloid collars for Cleveland police, says Chief Golden Rule Kohler. This is too great a revolution, even for Cleveland. Kohler is making trouble for himself.

The only reason that nobody has disputed what the Chicago savants say about the world being 100,000,000 years old, is that nobody can make a safer guess.

Just as we expected, the suffragettes are no longer able to draw crowds to their London meetings. It's all because the police don't put the women in jail any more.

When President Taft said the country ought to spend more on raising men and less on raising cattle, he forgot that the terms are synonymous in the Middle West.

A fellow in New York says he fell sixty feet off a roof and barely scratched himself. We would think the fellow was just lying if we did not know how hard some New Yorkers' heads really are.

We are told that the personal beauty of Franz Hals and his frau was not an asset in the picture Otto Kahn, of New York, bought for \$500,000.

Mayor Gaynor, of New York, will never win in another contest for the mayoralty. He cut salaries \$300,000 in one month.

They made two new admirals in Washington Friday just to show that they still believe in good fat pensions.

# **Daily Queries and Answers**

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

- Tenant and Landlord.**  
 1. If a party rents the lower flat and has the privilege of using the bathroom in the upper flat and pays \$1 each month for lights, does that include light in the bathroom?  
 2. As far as possible, yes.
- Loan Interest.**  
 1. Is it lawful for a loan office to charge 60 cents interest on \$1 a day?  
 2. No. Any agreement which stipulates on its face that interest is to be 50 per cent. is illegal.
- "Oh You Kid," Etc.**  
 1. Please tell me the origin of the expression, "Oh, you kid."  
 2. What paper in the United States has the largest circulation? L. K. M.  
 1. Like other slang expressions of the day, this phrase has no known origin.  
 2. The New York World or the Chicago News.
- A Back Issue, Etc.**  
 1. Please tell me whether I can get a Sunday Times-Dispatch of February 6, 1910, or not, and if so, where?  
 2. Is there a place in Richmond where gold plating on jewelry can be done?  
 3. A few copies of this issue on file secured from our business office by prompt application.  
 2. A number of dealers plate jewelry in this city, but their names cannot be given in this column.
- Dividing Fences.**  
 1. If A, without notice to B, puts a fence on the line and cuts out in between the line trees, and cuts down two glazed trees, glazed by the county surveyor, can A, by a jury verdict, fence the line and use it to suit himself? What is the punishment for A?  
 2. If A keeps to the line we can see no reason why he "cannot pile up rails." If he destroys the line marks A is liable to punishment. If A cuts down line trees he is liable to fine of not less than \$5 or more than \$500.

# **SIR SAMUEL EVANS AND SUFFRAGETTES**

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.  
 SIR SAMUEL EVANS, the new president of the Divorce Court, in London, is a man of a very high order of intellect, and has been only once in England which has the right to grant judicial separations or to sever matrimonial bonds, has an American wife, and is the son of the former Miss Blanche Rule, daughter of Charles Rule, of Cincinnati, O., and is an object of net attention to the suffragettes. He is a man of the world, and a member of the legal profession, where his mercantile training proved immensely valuable in his practice, and he is a thorough man of the world, and a well-known and popular figure in London society, with which he possesses a more intimate acquaintance than the average of his predecessors in the presidency of the Divorce Court, with the solitary exception of the late Lord St. Aldrich. He is a man of a very grudging manner, and it used to take far more to satisfy him in the way of the divorce than it does now. He is a man of a very high order of intellect, and has been only once in England which has the right to grant judicial separations or to sever matrimonial bonds, has an American wife, and is the son of the former Miss Blanche Rule, daughter of Charles Rule, of Cincinnati, O., and is an object of net attention to the suffragettes. He is a man of the world, and a member of the legal profession, where his mercantile training proved immensely valuable in his practice, and he is a thorough man of the world, and a well-known and popular figure in London society, with which he possesses a more intimate acquaintance than the average of his predecessors in the presidency of the Divorce Court, with the solitary exception of the late Lord St. Aldrich. He is a man of a very grudging manner, and it used to take far more to satisfy him in the way of the divorce than it does now. He is a man of a very high order of intellect, and has been only once in England which has the right to grant judicial separations or to sever matrimonial bonds, has an American wife, and is the son of the former Miss Blanche Rule, daughter of Charles Rule, of Cincinnati, O., and is an object of net attention to the suffragettes. He is a man of the world, and a member of the legal profession, where his mercantile training proved immensely valuable in his practice, and he is a thorough man of the world, and a well-known and popular figure in London society, with which he possesses a more intimate acquaintance than the average of his predecessors in the presidency of the Divorce Court, with the solitary exception of the late Lord St. Aldrich. He is a man of a very grudging manner, and it used to take far more to satisfy him in the way of the divorce than it does now. He is a man of a very high order of intellect, and has been only once in England which has the right to grant judicial separations or to sever matrimonial bonds, has an American wife, and is the son of the former Miss Blanche Rule, daughter of Charles Rule, of Cincinnati, O., and is an object of net attention to the suffragettes. He is a man of the world, and a member of the legal profession, where his mercantile training proved immensely valuable in his practice, and he is a thorough man of the world, and a well-known and popular figure in London society, with which he possesses a more intimate acquaintance than the average of his predecessors in the presidency of the Divorce Court, with the solitary exception of the late Lord St. Aldrich. He is a man of a very grudging manner, and it used to take far more to satisfy him in the way of the divorce than it does now. He is a man of a very high order of intellect, and has been only once in England which has the right to grant judicial separations or to sever matrimonial bonds, has an American wife, and is the son of the former Miss Blanche Rule, daughter of Charles Rule, of Cincinnati, O., and is an object of net attention to the suffragettes. He is a man of the world, and a member of the legal profession, where his mercantile training proved immensely valuable in his practice, and he is a thorough man of the world, and a well-known and popular figure in London society, with which he possesses a more intimate acquaintance than the average of his predecessors in the presidency of the Divorce Court, with the solitary exception of the late Lord St. Aldrich. He is a man of a very grudging manner, and it used to take far more to satisfy him in the way of the divorce than it does now. He is a man of a very high order of intellect, and has been only once in England which has the right to grant judicial separations or to sever matrimonial bonds, has an American wife, and is the son of the former Miss Blanche Rule, daughter of Charles Rule, of Cincinnati, O., and is an object of net attention to the suffragettes. He is a man of the world, and a member of the legal profession, where his mercantile training proved immensely valuable in his practice, and he is a thorough man of the world, and a well-known and popular figure in London society, with which he possesses a more intimate acquaintance than the average of his predecessors in the presidency of the Divorce Court, with the solitary exception of the late Lord St. Aldrich. He is a man of a very grudging manner, and it used to take far more to satisfy him in the way of the divorce than it does now. He is a man of a very high order of intellect, and has been only once in England which has the right to grant judicial separations or to sever matrimonial bonds, has an American wife, and is the son of the former Miss Blanche Rule, daughter of Charles Rule, of Cincinnati, O., and is an object of net attention to the suffragettes. He is a man of the world, and a member of the legal profession, where his mercantile training proved immensely valuable in his practice, and he is a thorough man of the world, and a well-known and popular figure in London society, with which he possesses a more intimate acquaintance than the average of his predecessors in the presidency of the Divorce Court, with the solitary exception of the late Lord St. Aldrich. He is a man of a very grudging manner, and it used to take far more to satisfy him in the way of the divorce than it does now. He is a man of a very high order of intellect, and has been only once in England which has the right to grant judicial separations or to sever matrimonial bonds, has an American wife, and is the son of the former Miss Blanche Rule, daughter of Charles Rule, of Cincinnati, O., and is an object of net attention to the suffragettes. He is a man of the world, and a member of the legal profession, where his mercantile training proved immensely valuable in his practice, and he is a thorough man of the world, and a well-known and popular figure in London society, with which he possesses a more intimate acquaintance than the average of his predecessors in the presidency of the Divorce Court, with the solitary exception of the late Lord St. Aldrich. He is a man of a very grudging manner, and it used to take far more to satisfy him in the way of the divorce than it does now. He is a man of a very high order of intellect, and has been only once in England which has the right to grant judicial separations or to sever matrimonial bonds, has an American wife, and is the son of the former Miss Blanche Rule, daughter of Charles Rule, of Cincinnati, O., and is an object of net attention to the suffragettes. He is a man of the world, and a member of the legal profession, where his mercantile training proved immensely valuable in his practice, and he is a thorough man of the world, and a well-known and popular figure in London society, with which he possesses a more intimate acquaintance than the average of his predecessors in the presidency of the Divorce Court, with the solitary exception of the late Lord St. Aldrich. He is a man of a very grudging manner, and it used to take far more to satisfy him in the way of the divorce than it does now. He is a man of a very high order of intellect, and has been only once in England which has the right to grant judicial separations or to sever matrimonial bonds, has an American wife, and is the son of the former Miss Blanche Rule, daughter of Charles Rule, of Cincinnati, O., and is an object of net attention to the suffragettes. He is a man of the world, and a member of the legal profession, where his mercantile training proved immensely valuable in his practice, and he is a thorough man of the world, and a well-known and popular figure in London society, with which he possesses a more intimate acquaintance than the average of his predecessors in the presidency of the Divorce Court, with the solitary exception of the late Lord St. Aldrich. He is a man of a very grudging manner, and it used to take far more to satisfy him in the way of the divorce than it does now. He is a man of a very high order of intellect, and has been only once in England which has the right to grant judicial separations or to sever matrimonial bonds, has an American wife, and is the son of the former Miss Blanche Rule, daughter of Charles Rule, of Cincinnati, O., and is an object of net attention to the suffragettes. He is a man of the world, and a member of the legal profession, where his mercantile training proved immensely valuable in his practice, and he is a thorough man of the world, and a well-known and popular figure in London society, with which he possesses a more intimate acquaintance than the average of his predecessors in the presidency of the Divorce Court, with the solitary exception of the late Lord St. Aldrich. He is a man of a very grudging manner, and it used to take far more to satisfy him in the way of the divorce than it does now. He is a man of a very high order of intellect, and has been only once in England which has the right to grant judicial separations or to sever matrimonial bonds, has an American wife, and is the son of the former Miss Blanche Rule, daughter of Charles Rule, of Cincinnati, O., and is an object of net attention to the suffragettes. He is a man of the world, and a member of the legal profession, where his mercantile training proved immensely valuable in his practice, and he is a thorough man of the world, and a well-known and popular figure in London society, with which he possesses a more intimate acquaintance than the average of his predecessors in the presidency of the Divorce Court, with the solitary exception of the late Lord St. Aldrich. He is a man of a very grudging manner, and it used to take far more to satisfy him in the way of the divorce than it does now. He is a man of a very high order of intellect, and has been only once in England which has the right to grant judicial separations or to sever matrimonial bonds, has an American wife, and is the son of the former Miss Blanche Rule, daughter of Charles Rule, of Cincinnati, O., and is an object of net attention to the suffragettes. He is a man of the world, and a member of the legal profession, where his mercantile training proved immensely valuable in his practice, and he is a thorough man of the world, and a well-known and popular figure in London society, with which he possesses a more intimate acquaintance than the average of his predecessors in the presidency of the Divorce Court, with the solitary exception of the late Lord St. Aldrich. He is a man of a very grudging manner, and it used to take far more to satisfy him in the way of the divorce than it does now. He is a man of a very high order of intellect, and has been only once in England which has the right to grant judicial separations or to sever matrimonial bonds, has an American wife, and is the son of the former Miss Blanche Rule